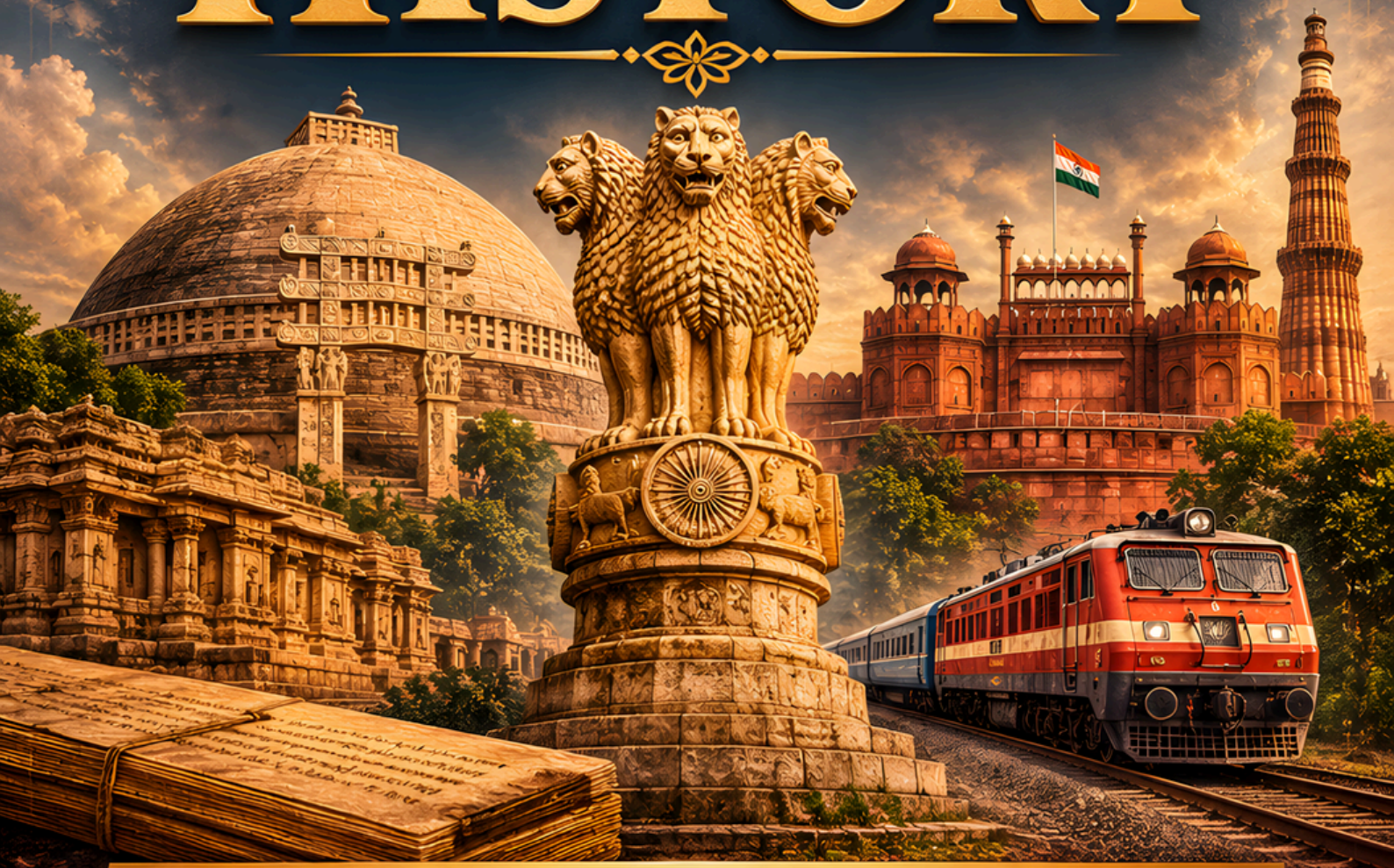
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RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
History: Ancient India

Q1. In which Indian state are the ancient Barabar rock-cut caves located?
(A) Bihar
(B) West Bengal
(C) Sikkim
(D) Uttar Pradesh

Q2. The Pala dynasty rulers were primarily patrons of which religion?
(A) Buddhist
(B) Jain
(C) Hindu
(D) Islam

Q3. Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa were major cities of which ancient civilization?
(A) Indus Valley Civilization
(B) Gupta Empire
(C) Mauryan Empire
(D) Vedic Civilization

Q4. In which language was the earliest Vedic literature composed?
(A) Sanskrit
(B) Prakrit
(C) Pali
(D) Tamil

Q5. The Ajanta Caves primarily feature paintings and sculptures associated with which religion?
(A) Jainism
(B) Hinduism
(C) Sikhism
(D) Buddhism

Q6. During whose reign was the Second Buddhist Council at Vaishali convened?
(A) Kanishka
(B) Ajatashatru
(C) Ashoka
(D) Kalasoka

Q7. Which animal featured in the royal emblem of the Chola dynasty?
(A) Fish
(B) Tiger
(C) Elephant
(D) Horse

Q8. Siddhartha Gautama was the birth name of which religious figure?
(A) Kabir
(B) Mahavira
(C) Adi Shankaracharya
(D) Gautama Buddha

Q9. In which year did the Vikrama Era begin?
(A) 57 BC
(B) 55 BC
(C) 50 BC
(D) 47 BC

Q10. Against which ancient Indian community did Ajatashatru consider launching a military campaign?
(A) Mallas
(B) Vajjis
(C) Shakyas
(D) Koliyas

Q11. Which of the following ancient archaeological sites is not located in present-day India?
(A) Mehrgarh
(B) Hunsgi
(C) Hallur
(D) Inamgaon

Q12. To which gana or clan did Gautama Buddha belong?
(A) Avanti Gana
(B) Kuru Gana
(C) Sakya Gana
(D) Panchal Gana

Q13. Who was the last Mauryan ruler, assassinated by his commander-in-chief?
(A) Brihadratha
(B) Shatadhanvan

(C) Bindusara
(D) Dashratha

Q14. In which region of India is the Neolithic site of Burzahom located?
(A) Karnataka
(B) Jammu and Kashmir
(C) Goa
(D) Mizoram

Q15. During whose reign did Pataliputra become the capital of Magadha in the fifth century BCE?
(A) Udayin
(B) Bimbisara
(C) Ajatashatru
(D) Chandragupta Maurya

Q16. Which royal dynasty ruled the former princely state of Tripura?
(A) Manikya
(B) Haihaya
(C) Nagvanshi
(D) Ahom

Q17. Uraiyur, renowned for its cotton production, was the political centre of which dynasty?
(A) Pandyas
(B) Chalukyas
(C) Cheras
(D) Cholas

Q18. The Junagadh inscription of Kathiawar is associated with which ruler?
(A) Narasimhavarman
(B) Kanishka
(C) Gautamiputra Satakarni
(D) Rudradaman l

Q19. Approximately how many years ago was the Durga Temple at Aihole constructed?
(A) 1100
(B) 1700
(C) 2000
(D) 1400

Q20. At which place did Gautama Buddha first deliver his teachings on the Four Noble Truths?
(A) Sarnath
(B) Bodh Gaya
(C) Lumbini
(D) Rajgir

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
History: Medieval India

Q1. Hampi, the ancient capital of the Vijayanagara Empire, is located in which Indian state?
(A) Kerala
(B) Karnataka
(C) Telangana
(D) Tamil Nadu

Q2. Under which Mughal emperor did the empire reach its greatest territorial extent?
(A) Jahangir
(B) Shahjahan
(C) Aurangzeb
(D) Akbar

Q3. Who was the principal spiritual leader of the 12th-century Veerashaiva movement in Karnataka?
(A) Basavanna
(B) Ramanuja
(C) Karaikal Ammaiyar
(D) Anda

Q4. Which city served as the capital of the Delhi Sultanate during the reign of Iltutmish?
(A) Delhi
(B) Agra
(C) Lahore
(D) Badaun

Q5. Which dynasty established the Vijayanagara kingdom?
(A) Sangama Dynasty
(B) Nagma Dynasty
(C) Soma Dynasty
(D) Tuluva Dynasty

Q6. Which Bhakti saint is known for promoting social equality and devotion to one God?
(A) Kabir
(B) Ravidas
(C) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
(D) Mirabai

Q7. Which Sikh Guru is traditionally credited with standardising the Gurmukhi script for writing Punjabi?
(A) Guru Ram Das
(B) Guru Hargobind
(C) Guru Tegh Bahadur
(D) Guru Angad

Q8. Which of the following pairs is associated with the Maratha taxation system?
(A) Zat and Sawar
(B) Chauth and Sardeshmukhi
(C) Polaj and Parauti
(D) Iqta and Jagir

Q9. Who founded the Sayyid dynasty?
(A) Nizam Shah
(B) Khizr Khan
(C) Muhammad-bin-Farid
(D) Bahlul Khan

Q10. Who succeeded Humayun as Mughal emperor after his death in 1556 CE?
(A) Babur
(B) Jahangir
(C) Akbar
(D) Shah Jahan

Q11. What was Shivaji Maharaj's council of ministers known as?
(A) Navaratnas
(B) Ashta Pradhan
(C) Ashtadiggajas
(D) Agraharam

Q12. Which ruler established Siri, the second fortified city of Delhi?
(A) Prithviraj Chauhan
(B) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
(C) Alauddin Khilji
(D) Sher Shah Suri

Q13. Who among the following was not a ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?
(A) Alauddin Khilji

(B) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(C) Ibrahim Lodi
(D) Krishnadevaraya

Q14. Which Vijayanagara ruler maintained friendly relations with the Portuguese Governor Afonso de Albuquerque?
(A) Devaraya II
(B) Narsingh Raya
(C) Krishna Deva Rai
(D) Venkat II

Q15. Who was the leader of the Bhakti movement centred on devotion to Lord Rama?
(A) Namdeva
(B) Ramananda
(C) Vivekananda
(D) Jayadeva

Q16. The army of which Mughal emperor did Maharana Pratap fight in the Battle of Haldighati?
(A) Mahmud Shah
(B) Akbar
(C) Humayun
(D) Ibrahim Lodi

Q17. What was the primary purpose of Hauz-i-Sultani?
(A) Tower
(B) Large water reservoir or tank
(C) Palace
(D) Mosque

Q18. Who was the first European to reach India by sailing around the Cape of Good Hope?
(A) Vasco da Gama
(B) Christopher Columbus
(C) Ferdinand Magellan
(D) Marco Polo

Q19. Who among the following served as a governor during the reign of Alauddin Khilji?
(A) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(B) Jalaluddin Khilji
(C) Shams-uddin Iltutmish
(D) Nasiruddin Mahmud

Q20. What imperial title did Mughal emperor Salim adopt after succeeding Akbar?
(A) Shah Jahan
(B) Jahangir
(C) Badshah
(D) Jahapana

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
History: Colonial India

Q1. In which city did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place?
(A) Delhi
(B) Lahore
(C) Amritsar
(D) Mumbai

Q2. Who was the first Prime Minister of independent India?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Q3. Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress?
(A) Surendranath Banerjee
(B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(C) Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee
(D) Bipin Chandra Pal

Q4. Which commission, chaired by Thomas Babington Macaulay, drafted the Indian Penal Code?
(A) First Law Commission of India
(B) Warren Hastings Commission
(C) Simon Commission
(D) Cripps Commission

Q5. Which Indian nationalist leader was most closely associated with the Indian National Army (INA)?
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Bhagat Singh
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q6. Which Indian nationalist leader coined and popularised the term "Drain of Wealth"?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(D) Dadabhai Naoroji

Q7. The Swadeshi Movement was launched in protest against which event?
(A) Partition of Bengal
(B) Rowlatt Act
(C) Simon Commission
(D) Taxation on Indian farmers

Q8. In which city was the first session of the Indian National Congress held?
(A) Calcutta
(B) Lahore
(C) Bombay
(D) Allahabad

Q9. Who was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress?
(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
(C) Annie Besant
(D) Sucheta Kripalani

Q10. Who was one of the founders of the Swaraj Party in 1923?
(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Q11. Who was popularly known as the “Grand Old Man of India”?
(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q12. Who founded the Arya Samaj?
(A) Swami Vivekananda
(B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(C) Swami Dayananda Saraswati
(D) Swami Shraddhanand

Q13. What was the primary issue addressed by the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917?
(A) Salt tax
(B) Indigo cultivation

(C) Forest rights
(D) Land revenue system

Q14. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Partition of Bengal was implemented in 1905?
(A) Lord Ripon
(B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Curzon
(D) Lord Mountbatten

Q15. Who was the Governor-General of India during the Revolt of 1857?
(A) Lord Cornwallis
(B) Lord Curzon
(C) Lord Canning
(D) Lord Mountbatten

Q16. Who coined the slogan “Inquilab Zindabad”?
(A) Bhagat Singh
(B) Subhas Chandra Bose
(C) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
(D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q17. Who was the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Services examination?
(A) Dadabhai Naoroji
(B) Satyendranath Tagore
(C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(D) Surendranath Banerjee

Q18. In which year was the 1905 Partition of Bengal annulled?
(A) 1907
(B) 1919
(C) 1920
(D) 1911

Q19. Who popularised the slogan “Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it”?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Bipin Chandra Pal
(D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q20. In which year was the first session of the Indian National Congress held?
(A) 1857
(B) 1905
(C) 1920
(D) 1885

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
History: Post-Independence India

Q1. Which Indian state has the longest coastline?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Gujarat
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Tamil Nadu

Q2. In which year was the Quit India Movement launched?
(A) 1942
(B) 1930
(C) 1947
(D) 1956

Q3. Who is widely recognised for significant contributions to Indian agriculture, particularly wheat production?
(A) Verghese Kurien
(B) M. S. Swaminathan
(C) E. Sreedharan
(D) Ratan Tata

Q4. Which Indian state is known as the “Land of the Rising Sun”?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Arunachal Pradesh
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Uttar Pradesh

Q5. Who is widely regarded as the architect of the Green Revolution in India?
(A) Dr. Verghese Kurien
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Indira Gandhi
(D) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan

Q6. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Rajendra Prasad
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q7. Who was India's first non-Congress Prime Minister?
(A) Morarji Desai
(B) Charan Singh
(C) V.P. Singh
(D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Q8. Who composed the music and wrote the lyrics of India's national anthem, 'Jana Gana Mana'?
(A) Rabindranath Tagore
(B) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(C) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
(D) M.S. Subbulakshmi

Q9. Who was the Governor-General of India when the country gained independence in 1947?
(A) Lord Mountbatten
(B) Lord Curzon
(C) Lord Dalhousie
(D) Lord Hastings

Q10. In which financial year was the National Project on Biogas Development launched?
(A) 1975
(B) 1990
(C) 1981–82
(D) 2000

Q11. During the tenure of which Prime Minister were 14 major commercial banks nationalised in 1969?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(D) Morarji Desai

Q12. Which Indian State was the first to introduce the Panchayati Raj system?
(A) Kerala
(B) West Bengal
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Uttar Pradesh

Q13. Who was the Prime Minister of India when the Right to Information Act was enacted in 2005?
(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(B) Manmohan Singh
(C) P.V. Narasimha Rao
(D) Indira Gandhi

Q14. Which of the following leaders was not a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly?
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Q15. Who was the Prime Minister of India during Operation Blue Star in 1984?
(A) Rajiv Gandhi
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Charan Singh
(D) Morarji Desai

Q16. Which princely state acceded to India following the conflict with Pakistan in 1947–1948?
(A) Jammu and Kashmir
(B) Hyderabad
(C) Junagadh
(D) Travancore

Q17. Which Indian Prime Minister was assassinated on 31 October 1984?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(D) Rajiv Gandhi

Q18. Which sector is primarily addressed by the Antyodaya Anna Yojana?
(A) Rural Employment
(B) Food Security
(C) Universal Basic Income
(D) Women Empowerment

Q19. What was the primary objective of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)?
(A) Urban households
(B) Rural households
(C) Industrial areas
(D) Educational institutions

Q20. What was the name of the document that outlined the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Nehru Report
(B) Mountbatten Plan
(C) Objective Resolution
(D) Cabinet Mission Plan

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
History: Political History of Independent India

Q1. Who was the Prime Minister of India when the country conducted its first nuclear test in 1974?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Morarji Desai
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(D) Charan Singh

Q2. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the Second Indo-Pakistani War of 1965?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Morarji Desai
(C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(D) Indira Gandhi

Q3. Who was the first woman to serve as the Chief Minister of an Indian state?
(A) Mayawati
(B) Sucheta Kripalani
(C) Mamata Banerjee
(D) Jayalalithaa

Q4. Who founded the All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) in 1998?
(A) Mamata Banerjee
(B) Jyoti Basu
(C) Subhash Chandra Bose
(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Q5. In which year was the National Emergency declared in India?
(A) 1975
(B) 1962
(C) 1984
(D) 1991

Q6. During whose tenure as Prime Minister was the Assam Movement resolved through the signing of the Assam Accord?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Rajiv Gandhi
(C) Morarji Desai
(D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Q7. In which year was the Quit India Movement launched?
(A) 1942
(B) 1930
(C) 1947
(D) 1956

Q8. Who was the Prime Minister of India when the Mandal Commission's recommendations were implemented?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Rajiv Gandhi
(C) P.V. Narasimha Rao
(D) V.P. Singh

Q9. Who was the Prime Minister of India during Operation Blue Star in 1984?
(A) Rajiv Gandhi
(B) Charan Singh
(C) Indira Gandhi
(D) Morarji Desai

Q10. During whose tenure as Prime Minister were the Mandal Commission's recommendations implemented?
(A) V.P. Singh
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Rajiv Gandhi
(D) P.V. Narasimha Rao

Q11. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the National Emergency of 1975–1977?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Morarji Desai
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(D) Charan Singh

Q12. Who was the Prime Minister of India when the country conducted the Pokhran-II nuclear tests in 1998?
(A) Manmohan Singh
(B) P.V. Narasimha Rao
(C) Indira Gandhi
(D) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Q13. Who initiated the Bhoodan Movement for voluntary land redistribution?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Jayaprakash Narayan
(C) Baba Amte
(D) Acharya Vinoba Bhave

Q14. Who founded the Arya Samaj, a movement that advocated social and religious reforms?
(A) Dayananda Saraswati
(B) Swami Vivekananda
(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(D) Swami Shraddhananda

Q15. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War, which led to the creation of Bangladesh?
(A) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(B) Morarji Desai
(C) Rajiv Gandhi
(D) Indira Gandhi

Q16. Which Indian Prime Minister was assassinated on 31 October 1984?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(C) Rajiv Gandhi
(D) Indira Gandhi

Q17. The Bharat Ratna was instituted during the tenure of which Prime Minister?
(A) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Indira Gandhi
(D) Rajiv Gandhi

Q18. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the Kargil War of 1999?
(A) Manmohan Singh
(B) P.V. Narasimha Rao
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(D) Indira Gandhi

Q19. Which Indian Prime Minister popularised the slogan “Garibi Hatao”?
(A) Morarji Desai
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(D) Rajiv Gandhi

Q20. Which political party was founded by Kanshi Ram and later led by Mayawati?
(A) Samajwadi Party
(B) Rashtriya Janata Dal
(C) Bahujan Samaj Party
(D) Janata Dal (United)

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
History: Socio-Economic Development

Q1. Which Indian State is known for successfully implementing the Kudumbashree programme for poverty eradication?
(A) Karnataka
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Kerala

Q2. In which financial year did the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) begin its operational implementation?
(A) 2008
(B) 2014–15
(C) 2013
(D) 2015

Q3. Who is widely recognised for significant contributions to Indian agriculture, particularly wheat production?
(A) Verghese Kurien
(B) M. S. Swaminathan
(C) E. Sreedharan
(D) Ratan Tata

Q4. Who is widely regarded as the architect of the Green Revolution in India?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
(D) Dr. Verghese Kurien

Q5. Who are the primary beneficiaries of the National Old Age Pension Scheme?
(A) Widows over 65 years
(B) Senior citizens
(C) Orphans
(D) Disabled individuals

Q6. Who is widely known as the 'Father of Indian Economic Planning'?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) P.C. Mahalanobis
(D) M. Visvesvaraya

Q7. In which year was the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched?
(A) 2000
(B) 2010
(C) 2005
(D) 2015

Q8. During which Five Year Plan was the Community Development Programme launched in India?
(A) Second Plan
(B) First Plan
(C) Third Plan
(D) Fourth Plan

Q9. In which year was the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship launched?
(A) 2015
(B) 2008
(C) 2010
(D) 2018

Q10. What was the primary objective of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)?
(A) Urban households
(B) Industrial areas
(C) Educational institutions
(D) Rural households

Q11. In which year was the National Green Tribunal established?
(A) 2005
(B) 2015
(C) 2010
(D) 2000

Q12. In which year was the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) launched?
(A) 2005
(B) 2013
(C) 2010
(D) 2015

Q13. In which year was the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission launched?
(A) 2010
(B) 2008
(C) 2015
(D) 2020

Q14. What is the main objective of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)?
(A) Rural Housing
(B) Financial Inclusion
(C) Skill Development
(D) Healthcare Access

Q15. In which year was the National Horticulture Mission launched?
(A) 2000
(B) 2010
(C) 2005
(D) 2013

Q16. Which Five Year Plan was closely associated with the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'?
(A) Sixth Plan
(B) Fifth Plan
(C) Seventh Plan
(D) Fourth Plan

Q17. In which year was the National Mission for Empowerment of Women launched?
(A) 2008
(B) 2010
(C) 2013
(D) 2011

Q18. In which year was the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme launched?
(A) 1965
(B) 1985
(C) 1992
(D) 1975

Q19. What was the primary objective of the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)?
(A) Self-employment among rural poor
(B) Rural Electrification
(C) Women Empowerment
(D) Primary Healthcare

Q20. Which Indian State was declared the first fully literate State under the National Literacy Mission in 1991?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Kerala
(D) Karnataka

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
History: Important Personalities

Q1. Which Indian philosopher and spiritual leader founded the Ramakrishna Mission?
(A) Paramahansa Yogananda
(B) Swami Vivekananda
(C) Ramana Maharshi
(D) Sri Aurobindo

Q2. Who was the first Chief Justice of independent India?
(A) H. J. Kania
(B) M. Patanjali Sastri
(C) Y. V. Chandrachud
(D) Ranjan Gogoi

Q3. Who was the first woman to receive the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Mother Teresa
(C) Kasturba Gandhi
(D) Sarojini Naidu

Q4. Who was the first Indian woman to win a medal at the Paralympic Games?
(A) Bhavina Patel
(B) Avani Lekhara
(C) Deepa Malik
(D) Sakina Khatun

Q5. Which Indian leader is popularly known as the “Iron Lady of India”?
(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Rani Laxmibai
(C) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
(D) Indira Gandhi

Q6. Who was the first woman to become President of India?
(A) Sonia Gandhi
(B) Pratibha Patil
(C) Sushma Swaraj
(D) Meira Kumar

Q7. Which Indian artist is renowned for paintings depicting Indian mythology, folklore and cultural heritage?
(A) M.F. Husain
(B) Raja Ravi Varma
(C) Tyeb Mehta
(D) Amrita Sher-Gil

Q8. Who was India's first woman Prime Minister?
(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Mother Teresa
(D) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Q9. Who was the first woman to serve as the Chief Minister of Delhi?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Sheila Dikshit
(C) Mamata Banerjee
(D) Mayawati

Q10. Who founded the Sikh Empire in the Punjab region?
(A) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
(B) Guru Nanak
(C) Guru Gobind Singh
(D) Guru Arjan Dev

Q11. Who is popularly known as the “Father of the Nation” in India?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Subhas Chandra Bose
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) Mahatma Gandhi

Q12. Which Indian musician is renowned for his mastery of the sitar and his role in popularising Indian classical music internationally?
(A) Bismillah Khan
(B) Zakir Hussain
(C) Ali Akbar Khan
(D) Ravi Shankar

Q13. Who was the first Indian woman to win an individual Olympic medal?
(A) P. V. Sindhu

(B) Mary Kom
(C) Sakshi Malik
(D) Karnam Malleswari

Q14. Who played the leading organisational role in founding the Indian National Congress in 1885?
(A) A.O. Hume
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Dadabhai Naoroji

Q15. Who was the first woman Chief Minister of an Indian state?
(A) Jayalalithaa
(B) Sucheta Kripalani
(C) Mayawati
(D) Indira Gandhi

Q16. M. S. Subbulakshmi was a renowned vocalist of which Indian classical music tradition?
(A) Hindustani Classical
(B) Rabindra Sangeet
(C) Carnatic Classical
(D) Bhajan

Q17. Which filmmaker is widely regarded as the “Father of Indian Cinema”?
(A) Satyajit Ray
(B) Guru Dutt
(C) Raj Kapoor
(D) Dadasaheb Phalke

Q18. Who is widely regarded as the “Father of the Indian Space Programme”?
(A) Srinivasa Ramanujan
(B) Vikram Sarabhai
(C) Homi J. Bhabha
(D) Satish Dhawan

Q19. Who was the first woman to become the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
(A) Sumitra Mahajan
(B) Kiran Bedi
(C) Indira Gandhi
(D) Meira Kumar

Q20. Who composed India's national anthem, “Jana Gana Mana”?
(A) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
(B) Rabindranath Tagore
(C) Swami Vivekananda
(D) Kalidasa

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
History: Culture and Heritage

Q1. Which ancient Indian text is widely regarded as the oldest of the four Vedas?
(A) Mahabharata
(B) Bhagavad Gita
(C) Upanishads
(D) Rigveda

Q2. Which Indian state is the birthplace of the classical dance form Mohiniyattam?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Karnataka
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Kerala

Q3. In which Indian state is the UNESCO World Heritage-listed Sun Temple at Konark located?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Karnataka
(C) Odisha
(D) Gujarat

Q4. In which Indian city is the Taj Mahal located?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Delhi
(C) Mumbai
(D) Agra

Q5. Which Veda contains some of the earliest references to medicinal plants, healing practices and remedies associated with Ayurveda?
(A) Rigveda
(B) Atharvaveda
(C) Samaveda
(D) Yajurveda

Q6. Which Indian personality is popularly known as the “Nightingale of India” or “Bharat Kokila”?
(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Asha Bhosle
(C) M. S. Subbulakshmi
(D) Kishori Amonkar

Q7. Who is widely regarded as the “Father of Indian Cinema”?
(A) Raj Kapoor
(B) Satyajit Ray
(C) Dadasaheb Phalke
(D) Guru Dutt

Q8. In which city is the famous Hawa Mahal, also known as the “Palace of Winds”, located?
(A) Jaipur
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Udaipur
(D) Jaisalmer

Q9. Who founded Buddhism?
(A) Guru Nanak
(B) Mahavira
(C) Adi Shankaracharya
(D) Gautama Buddha

Q10. Which Indian state is famous for the classical dance-drama Kathakali, known for its elaborate makeup and costumes?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Karnataka
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Kerala

Q11. Which Indian state is particularly renowned for its Kathakali dance-drama tradition?
(A) Karnataka
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Kerala
(D) Andhra Pradesh

Q12. In which Indian state did the classical dance form Bharatanatyam originate?
(A) Kerala
(B) Karnataka
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Andhra Pradesh

Q13. In which city is the famous Charminar monument located?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Hyderabad
(C) Chennai
(D) Kolkata

Q14. Which Indian state is famous for the traditional folk dance Garba, performed during Navratri?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Punjab
(C) Gujarat
(D) Maharashtra

Q15. Which Indian festival celebrates the birth of Lord Ganesha?
(A) Navratri
(B) Ganesh Chaturthi
(C) Diwali
(D) Durga Puja

Q16. Which Indian state is the origin of the classical dance form Manipuri, known for its graceful and fluid movements?
(A) Mizoram
(B) Manipur
(C) Meghalaya
(D) Nagaland

Q17. In which Indian state are the famous Ajanta and Ellora Caves located?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Karnataka

Q18. In which Indian city is the Golden Temple, the holiest shrine of Sikhism, located?
(A) Chandigarh
(B) Ludhiana
(C) Jalandhar
(D) Amritsar

Q19. Which classical dance-drama from Kerala is distinguished by elaborate makeup and colourful costumes?
(A) Kathakali
(B) Bharatanatyam
(C) Kathak
(D) Kuchipudi

Q20. Which Indian scientist is popularly known as the “Missile Man of India”?
(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(B) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
(C) Dr. Homi J. Bhabha
(D) Dr. Vikram Sarabhai

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
Indian Art and Culture

Q1. In which year was the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act enacted by the British Government of India?
(A) 1934
(B) 1957
(C) 1976
(D) 1912

Q2. By what name was the system of racial discrimination enforced in South Africa known?
(A) Suffrage
(B) Non-Aligned
(C) Civil Rights Movement
(D) Apartheid

Q3. Which of the following nations was a member of the Central Powers during the First World War?
(A) France
(B) Austria-Hungary
(C) Russia
(D) Britain

Q4. On which date did the Bangladesh Liberation War come to an end?
(A) 16th December 1971
(B) 14th November 1972
(C) 17th October 1971
(D) 2nd October 1974

Q5. Who became the first President of South Africa following the end of apartheid?
(A) Zuma
(B) Kofi Annan
(C) Nelson Mandela
(D) Booker T. Washington

Q6. In which year did Gongsar Ugyen Wangchuck become the first hereditary monarch of Bhutan?
(A) 1907
(B) 1901
(C) 1910
(D) 1905

Q7. In which year was the national emblem of Bangladesh adopted?
(A) 1971
(B) 973
(C) 1975
(D) 1977

Q8. Who among the following is the longest-serving Prime Minister in the history of Bangladesh?
(A) Sheikh Hasina
(B) Khaleda Zia
(C) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
(D) Shah Azizur Rahman

Q9. Which of the following nations was a member of the Allied Powers during the Second World War?
(A) USSR
(B) Germany
(C) Italy
(D) Japan

Q10. In which country is the Kyaik Htee Yoe Pagoda located?
(A) Myanmar
(B) Bhutan
(C) Sri Lanka
(D) Nepal

Q11. Who was the first President of the Republic of China?
(A) Li Xiannian
(B) Yang Shangkun
(C) Yuan Shikai
(D) Hu Jintao

Q12. Between which two countries were the Opium Wars fought?
(A) Afghanistan
(B) Bhutan
(C) Myanmar (Burma)
(D) China

Q13. Who among the following composed the national anthem of Sri Lanka?
(A) Kumaratunga Munidasa
(B) Ananda Samarakoon
(C) Siri Gunasinghe
(D) P.B. Jayasekara

Q14. Which temple is regarded as the national temple of Bangladesh?
(A) Jagannath Temple, Pabna
(B) Dhakeshwari Temple, Dhaka
(C) Boro Kali Bari Temple, Mymensingh
(D) Sugandha Shaktipeeth, Barisal

Q15. Which of the following kings is regarded as the founder of modern Nepal?
(A) Prithvi Narayan Shah
(B) Rana Bahadur Shah
(C) Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah
(D) Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev

Q16. What is the official language of Nepal?
(A) Thani
(B) Bhojpuri
(C) Nepali
(D) Hindi

Q17. The American Declaration of Independence was primarily based on which theory?
(A) Natural Rights
(B) Civil Rights
(C) Moral Rights
(D) Legal Rights

Q18. What is the national legislature of the United States of America called?
(A) Congress
(B) Diet
(C) Senate
(D) House of Commons

Q19. What material was commonly used to make writing tablets in ancient Mesopotamia?
(A) slate
(B) sandstone
(C) limestone
(D) clay

Q20. In which language was Adolf Hitler's Mein Kampf originally written?
(A) German
(B) Japanese
(C) English
(D) French

RRB TOPICWISE MCQS
World History

Q1. Which of the following nations was a member of the Allied Powers during the Second World War?
(A) Germany
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Q8. Who was the first President of Pakistan?
(A) Iskander Mirza
(B) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
(C) Yahya Khan
(D) Ayub Khan

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(B) Rana Bahadur Shah
(C) Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah
(D) Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev

Q11. What is the national bird of Bangladesh?
(A) Blue-throated barbet
(B) Green-billed malkoha
(C) Baya weaver
(D) Magpie Robin

Q12. Who discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1488?
(A) Magellan
(B) Columbus
(C) Vasco da gama
(D) Bartholomew Dias

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(D) 1977

Q18. Between which two countries were the Opium Wars fought?
(A) Bhutan
(B) China
(C) Myanmar (Burma)
(D) Afghanistan

Q19. Which U.S. President introduced the "New Deal" to promote economic recovery following the Great Depression?
(A) Roosevelt
(B) Abraham Lincoln
(C) Benjamin Franklin
(D) J.F. Kennedy

Q20. In which year did Gongsar Ugyen Wangchuck become the first hereditary monarch of Bhutan?
(A) 1901
(B) 1910
(C) 1907
(D) 1905

Answers & Explanations

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